

# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, CENTRAL ROW, HARTFORD, FOR THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

VOL. I.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1824.

No. 13.

## CONDITIONS.

The Christian Secretary is published every Tuesday morning, at Central Row, six rods South of the State House, at Two Dollars a year.—<sup>12</sup> Postage paid by subscribers.

A discount of twelve and a half per cent will be made to Agents who receive and pay for five or more copies.

The amount of all subscriptions to be paid at the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing.

All letters on the subject of this paper, or Communications for it, should be addressed to the Printer of the Christian Secretary—POST PAID.

An index to the paper will be given at the close of the year.

\* Advertisements inserted at the usual prices.

## RELIGIOUS.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

### FREE COMMUNION.—No. II.

Having, in the former No., ascertained the extent of free communion, so far as such a vague and indefinite subject is capable of being described by metes and bounds; the consequences resulting from the system will now be considered.

1. It cannot be the duty of any Christian to separate from any church, with which it is his duty at the same time to continue in communion. 2. If it is our duty now to commune with any or every denomination of professors of Christianity, respecting the members of which we believe it possible that they should be saved, the same must have been the duty of Christians in all ages since the beginning of Christianity. 3. It follows, that it was never the duty of any Christians in New-England, nor any where else, to separate from Congregational churches, and form Baptist churches; for by the supposition, it was their duty to remain in communion with the Congregationalists, unless they had sufficient reasons to believe that it is impossible for them to be saved. 4. It is no Christian's duty to persist in a wrong, even after he was led into it by mistake. 5. To open our communion as Baptist churches with Congregationalists now, would not, upon the principles of free communion, be a fair reparation of the wrong; for if we never ought to have left them, it is our duty now to return to them, make satisfaction for our misconduct, and be restored and reconciled to them. 6. The Congregationalists and Baptists, in pursuance of the same plan, ought to return to the Episcopal church, from which they dissented, unless they have good and sufficient reasons to believe it impossible that the members of that church can be saved. 7. It is not supposable that Luther and Calvin believed it impossible for the members of the Roman Catholic church to be saved, for they themselves received saving grace while members of that church; of course it follows, that they never ought to have separated from it, they ought to have remained in communion with them; and as a proper reparation, it is the duty of all Protestants, of every denomination, to return, and be reconciled to the Holy Roman Church. This lands us all fairly in the bosom of the mother of abominations.

In order to shew that these consequences are fairly drawn, we will take a view of the subject in a reversed order.

1. If it was right for the first reformers in the time of Luther and Calvin, when they discovered, or thought they discovered, abuses and corruptions in the Roman church, to seek for reformation, and if reformation could no other way be obtained, to separate from the communion of that corrupt church. 2. If it was right for the Congregationalists, when they discovered corruptions and abuses in the established Episcopal church of England, to seek for reformation, and if reformation could no other way be obtained, to withdraw from the communion of that corrupt church.

This liberty was confirmed by the wise administration and public institutions of the illustrious Alfred. In process of time, however, while the kingdom was harassed by Danish invasions, and the irruptions of other Northern powers, creditors, and the mercenary officers of the courts of judicature of that day, contrived to induce the judges to issue such civil process as to subject the debtor in civil actions, to imprisonment. This was the first step towards the introduction of a system which has extended its baleful influence

to every civil transaction, whether accompanied with force or fraud, or exempt from the imputation of either.—Then were those legal chains begun to be forged which have compressed the withered limbs of the unhappy debtor. Until the Norman conquest, this jealousy for personal liberty beat strong in every bosom. William the Conqueror introduced the tyranny of the feudal system, and laboured to toll a curse that should put out all the fires of personal independence. He depressed the conquered Saxons, and elevated his Norman followers, by giving them large landed estates, and extensive political power.

Again he says, Reply to Kinghorn, p. 11, that he "receives pious Pædobaptists, not from the supposition that the ceremony which they underwent in infancy possesses the smallest validity." If it should be asserted that a reformation in this respect might have been obtained without a separation, the assertion would be contradicted by the plainest facts recorded in ecclesiastical history.

### GIMEL.

#### ELOQUENT CONDEMNATION

##### OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Extracted from the Speech in Congress, of Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Feb. 16, 1824.

We are indebted to our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, more than to any other nation or people on earth, for the assertion of liberty, and for the vital principles of representative government.—Talk not of the sanction of antiquity, of the veneration due to former times, when you deliver to the custody of the law a poor unfortunate debtor. Antiquity is against the measure, as far as respects our ancestors. Look into English history, you will discover that the practice, which charity condemns, was introduced by judicial countenance and usurpation. At the period of the overthrow of the Saxon Heptarchy by Egbert, first King of England, such profound respect was entertained for the personal liberty of the citizen, that no man could suffer imprisonment in civil actions, and in no case, except for offences against the penal code. In all cases of arrests, the peace of the kingdom must have been disturbed by violence and outrage.—Such was the undisgraced, the happy condition of society, in this respect, for many centuries.

This liberty was confirmed by the wise administration and public institutions of the illustrious Alfred. In process of time, however, while the king- dom was harassed by Danish invasions, and the irruptions of other Northern powers, creditors, and the mercenary officers of the courts of judicature of that day, contrived to induce the judges to issue such civil process as to subject the debtor in civil actions, to imprisonment. This was the first step towards the introduction of a system which has extended its baleful influence

to every civil transaction, whether accompanied with force or fraud, or exempt from the imputation of either.—Then were those legal chains begun to be forged which have compressed the withered limbs of the unhappy debtor. Until the Norman conquest, this jealousy for personal liberty beat strong in every bosom. William the Conqueror introduced the tyranny of the feudal system, and laboured to toll a curse that should put out all the fires of personal independence. He depressed the conquered Saxons, and elevated his Norman followers, by giving them large landed estates, and extensive political power.

It was not, however, until the long reign of Henry the Third, that Parliament formally established the system of imprisonment in civil cases. And what was the object of this first statute? what the extent of the principle? It was first established in favour of the barons alone, against the bailiffs or receivers of their rents. Who were these barons? They constituted the entire nobility, the landed aristocracy of the kingdom. They constituted one powerful branch of the national legislature. They were the House of Lords. The law was at first limited and guarded. A bailiff could not be taken into the custody of law unless he had not only received money, but had absconded and had refused to account for or liquidate the amount in his possession, by a regular settlement. If this were done, whether able to pay fully or not, his body was held sacred and his liberty secure. If the bailiffs or collectors had real estate, however small, upon which the process of attachment could operate, his body could not be arrested for a moment; a violation of his personal independence would have subjected a baron to heavy damages. Ultimately however, the court and barons, and the officers of the law, prevailed, and the body was made liable to unconditional imprisonment and chains. Here, Sir, is another proof, if evidence were at all wanting, of the superior power of wealth and political privilege over poverty and misfortune. The court and the creditors found their account in the harshest measures. They found that, by extreme rigour, theirs was the profit. By slow degrees, this system continued to advance. In the succeeding reign of Edward the First, this principle was extended to merchants against their debtors, for the purpose of elevating them in the scale of society, and, by such elevation, counteracting in some degree, the influence of the barons, which had become dangerous and alarming; so much so, that it held monarchy itself in check, and even threatened the destruction of regal power.—In the reign of Edward the Third, this horrid system was enlarged so as to embrace actions in general of debt and detinuo. One hundred and fifty years after, under the sordid reign of Henry the Seventh, the circle was completed. Violence and disaster, breach of trust and sheer misfortune, were crimes in the estimation of the law, of equal enormity. During the struggle for power on the part of the court and the creditors, let it be recollect that bail was not allowed, even upon mesne process. Without previous notice by summons, the capias being issued as the first step in an action, the debtor was taken into immediate custody, and committed to close jail, without the means of making the terms with his creditor, or employing any exertions to meet the sum demanded. In the power of his creditor, a mere equal with himself, seized by the throat, he was doomed to the most cruel bondage, and the most exorbitant exactions.

This usurped power was employed with so much abominable rigor, and to such a shameful extent, that the prisons were literally crowded. In the reign of Henry the Sixth, bail was permitted on mesne process. It was thus allowed at the commencement of a suit until judgment was obtained. Then the poor debtor might be confined for life. It was in the power, and was frequently the practice, of his adversary, to pronounce the sentence, as his victim entered the cell—thou shalt by no means come out, till thou hast paid

the uttermost farthing. Does a system like this deserve universal abhorrence? It is the system of the present day with some modification. So frequently have the jails in England been filled with insolvents, that it has become necessary to empty them by special acts of parliament. A general jail delivery has effected what avarice would have forever prevented. In the British annals we have accounts of the establishment of benevolent societies for the relief of those hapless men and women. One of these societies, established in London in 1772, in a period of 13 years, with the sum of twenty-six thousand six hundred pounds sterling, rescued from woe and thraldom, eleven thousand five hundred and forty-three persons. These had seven thousand one hundred and twelve wives, and twenty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-one children, making forty thousand one hundred and eighty-six persons immediate partakers of this cup of affliction. These were released, not by the humanity, but by the righteousness of the law, but by this honourable and benevolent institution. The amount paid would average about three pounds for each individual released. In every instance, the society made strict inquiry into the causes which had involved the prisoners, and communicated relief only where misfortune, not crime, had produced the insolvency. Thus, eleven thousand five hundred and forty three honest, industrious, virtuous, but unfortunate men were deprived of liberty; seven thousand one hundred and twelve females, wives of the imprisoned, were reduced to want and wretchedness; and twenty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-one children abandoned to starvation and profligacy. Where is the man that can hear this story and feel not his blood curdle within him? And yet England can boast of her freedom, the rectitude of her policy, the divinity of her religion! We also protest to be Christians; we profess to love our fellow men: and how do we apologise for this foul blot? We boast of our insolvent laws, which approve not of perpetual imprisonment. What if we allow that these laws impart some relief to the system of its desolating character, its vindictive temper? By slow degrees, this system continued to advance. In the succeeding reign of Edward the First, this principle was extended to merchants against their debtors, for the purpose of elevating them in the scale of society, and, by such elevation, counteracting in some degree, the influence of the barons, which had become dangerous and alarming; so much so, that it held monarchy itself in check, and even threatened the destruction of regal power.—In the reign of Edward the Third, this horrid system was enlarged so as to embrace actions in general of debt and detinuo. One hundred and fifty years after, under the sordid reign of Henry the Seventh, the circle was completed. Violence and disaster, breach of trust and sheer misfortune, were crimes in the estimation of the law, of equal enormity. During the struggle for power on the part of the court and the creditors, let it be recollect that bail was not allowed, even upon mesne process. Without previous notice by summons, the capias being issued as the first step in an action, the debtor was taken into immediate custody, and committed to close jail, without the means of making the terms with his creditor, or employing any exertions to meet the sum demanded. In the power of his creditor, a mere equal with himself, seized by the throat, he was doomed to the most cruel bondage, and the most exorbitant exactions.

This usurped power was employed with so much abominable rigor, and to such a shameful extent, that the prisons were literally crowded. In the reign of Henry the Sixth, bail was permitted on mesne process. It was thus allowed at the commencement of a suit until judgment was obtained. Then the poor debtor might be confined for life. It was in the power, and was frequently the practice, of his adversary, to pronounce the sentence, as his victim entered the cell—thou shalt by no means come out, till thou hast paid

LYME, June 19, 1805.  
Your younger Sister, the Groton Union Conference, sendeth Christian Salutation to her Elder Sister Associations:

Hail Thou that art highly favored, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women. Dear sisters, knowing your great attachment to Vineyards, and that your watchmen and sons, take delight in occupying of them, I take the liberty, dear sisters, to write to you, that you may be very watchful, for I conclude your Vineyard lies somewhat exposed as well as ours, and we of late have discovered a number of little Foxes creeping around our walls, and some of them have invaded the vines, (having escaped the eye of the watchman) and almost spoiled some of them; perhaps you are better acquainted with them than we, but caution is the parent of safety. One of these foxes we call pride, and it hath done us much evil, the Lord deliver us from it; it lurks much in Vineyards, and is subtle and crafty and very injurious to the vines; we have tried several methods to dislodge the pernicious vermin, but without success; we have however heard of an effectual antidote & sovereign remedy, which is as permission to this, as this is to the vines, the plant called humility: it is difficult to obtain, but once obtained this fox will fly from it, and can no more live with it or mix interest than iron will mix with miry clay. But what think you of another by the name formality, I mean not that form of doctrine the Apostle speaks of, Rom. 6. 17, nor that form of found words, 2. Tim. 1. 13, which we are to hold fast and keep; but that 2 Tim. 3. 5. a form of godliness which denies the power thereof, this fox will not only gnaw off the vines but will dig up the roots. There is another by the name of carnal security; this fox hath a poisonous malignant breath, with which the vines are wilted, so that they become barren and unfruitful; out of the vineyard only by another kind of those foxes that trouble the vineyard, called tattlers and busy-bodies, these are very troublesome, but more easily caught, they go two and two, and have firebrands from hell in their tongues, and if it were possible would set on fire the whole vineyard, and in confusion, consume shocks of standing corn and vines; for the tongue is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison, a fire, a world of iniquity, and is set on fire of hell. The way to rid yourselves of them, if they be got in, is by driving them forth with the rods of discipline and censure; if without, guard against them with all your might, for these love not our Lord Jesus Christ, and are contrary to all good men. There are others by the name of persecutors; these are a kind of mad breed who casteth firebrands, arrows and death; but the Prophet saith fear not these smoaking firebrands, and blessed be God, we believe there is with them more smoke than fire in this day; see however that you have on your defensive armour, your breast plate, your helmet, your shield of faith, wherein ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked. Besides those already mentioned there is an host of which I cannot speak particularly, the Unitarian, Atheistical, Deistical, Schismatrical, Sceptical, Heretical, Hypocritical, all which are to be watched, being subtle and mischievous, creeping around the vineyard, and with cunning craftiness whereby they lie in wait to deceive. Some creep unawares either while the watchmen sleep, or by some means or others escape their notice; if the watchmen descry them they are half prevented; watchfulness is therefore recommended by the Great Lord of the vineyard. No evil can surprise us if we watch, no evil can hurt us if we pray, watch therefore and be sober, watch and pray, know this that if the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. Prayer is of equal necessity; pray ye therefore to the Lord of the vineyard, for the watchmen will watch in vain if the Lord keep it not; watchfulness and prayer, sound faith and the maintaining

## CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

of good works will bring us upon an even balance like the crane when she is to fly against an high wind, is said to balance herself with a stone in her bill, that she may cut the air with more steadiness.

*Signed by order, and behalf of the Conference,*  
DANIEL HIX Moderator.  
ASA WILLCOX Clerk.

**THE SYSTEM OF DUELING TENDS TO DESTROY CIVIL LIBERTY.**

A free government is a government of laws, made by the people for the protection of life, property, and reputation. A despotic government is where life and all its blessings are subject to the caprice of an individual.—Those maxims and practices therefore, which remove life, reputation, &c. from under the protection of law, and subject them to the caprice of an individual are the very essence of despotism.—Nor is it material whether it is done by open violence, or by the application of unlawful motives, which as effectually answer the purpose. Every man conforming to the laws of his country, has a right to the peaceful enjoyment of life and all its immunities. Nor has any individual a right, directly or indirectly to interrupt his enjoyment. No man has a right to tempt his neighbour to renounce the protection of the law, and much less to punish him with heavy penalties for refusing to do it.\* But this is precisely the despotic privilege which duelists have arrogated to themselves. The man who refuses a challenge, so far as their accused influence extends, is outlawed, is branded with infamy, and exposed to perpetual insult. But what has he done? He has feared to offend his God; and under trying temptations to the contrary, has bowed submissive to the laws of his country! And for this he is punished, substantially punished, in a free country, without trial, without law, and in the face of law!

If the despotic principles of dueling, however, terminate in theory, they might excite our compassion as mere distempers of the brain; but their practical influence is powerful and fatal, as imminent to our rights in *fact* as it is in theory, tending directly and powerfully to the destruction of civil liberty. These tendencies, in a few particulars, permit me to notice.

Equal laws are essential to civil liberty, but equal laws are far from satisfying the celebrated claims of duelists. That protection which the law affords to them in common, ~~with others~~, they must have more—right to decide upon and redress their own grievances. When we please, (say they,) we will avail ourselves of the law; and when we please we will legislate for ourselves. For the plodding vulgar, the dull forms of law may suffice: but for reputation so sacred as ours, and for feeling so refined, they are vastly inadequate. Nor shall they restrain our hand from the vindication of our honour, or protect the wretch who shall presume to impeach it. Is this liberty and equality? Are these gentlemen, indeed, so greatly superior to the people? Is their reputation so much more important? Are their feelings so much more sacred? Must we bear all injuries which the laws cannot redress? Must we stifle our resentments, or if we vent them in acts of murder, swing upon the gallows, while they with impunity express their indignation, and satiate with blood their revengeful spirits?

But education, it is said, has inspired these men with sensibilities peculiar to themselves, for which the cold process of law has made no provision. So has the education of the savage given him peculiar feelings, for the gratification of which the dilatory forms of law are equally inadequate. But will you let loose the relentless savage, with tomahawk and scalping-knife, because educational feelings can find no consolation in the regular administration of justice? The feelings for which the law makes no provision, are feelings for which it ought not to provide—ungodly sensations of haughty pride and relentless revenge; and which, instead of a dispensation for indulgence, deserve the chastisement of scorpions.—To reduce such unruly spirits, the law should brandish its glittering sword, and utter all its thunders. Nothing is needful to make legal redress as adequate to them as to us, but habits of self-government. And are they not under the same obligation that we are, to acquire these habits? And if they will not take the trouble to govern their tempers—if they will not encounter that self denial which the laws of God and man inculcate—

\* Hence the mere sending of a challenge is punishable by law.

—if they will be savages in a civilized land, let them be treated as savages. And when they murder, elevate them not to posts of honour, but to the gallows.

A sacred regard to law is indispensable to the existence of a mild government. In proportion as obedience ceases to be voluntary, and the contempt of law becomes common, must the nerves of government be strengthened, until it approach in essence, if not in name, to a monarchy. We must have protection; and the more numerous and daring the enemy, the more power must be delegated to subdue and control them. That contempt of law, therefore, which is manifested by the duellist, is a blow at the vitals of liberty. It is the more deadly, because, from the genius of our government, the example has a peculiar influence. In despotic governments the example of the legislator may not be so efficacious. Chains, dungeons, racks, and gibbets, may keep the people in their place, although their rulers should give themselves a license to sin. Viewed at such an abject distance, the example loses also much of its influence. But under the mild government of a republic, there is no such immense distance between the rulers and the ruled, and no such terrific restraints to deter from the imitation of their example. To elevate to office, therefore, duelists, those deliberate contemners of law, is to place their example in the most conspicuous point of view, and to clothe it with most woful efficacy to destroy public virtue. Select for your rulers men of prodigal example, who contemn the religion and despise the laws of their country, and they need not conspire to introduce despotism; you will yourselves introduce it—you will flee to it as the damned will to rocks and mountains, to shield you from the operation of more intolerable evils.—*Beecher.*

In presenting this letter to the public again, after a lapse of six years from its first publication, we are influenced by the consideration, that the truly evangelic sentiments it contains, and the spirit it breathes, are applicable in a multitude of cases, similar to the one contemplated by the writer: and if it should be the means of aiding any distressed sin-sick soul, in their labours after a full manifestation of the "joys of salvation," our object will be gained.—ED.

H—, AUGUST 20, 1818.

DEAR CYNTHIA—

AT this time it may be wrong in me to say any thing to you: for I feel unable to give you that pious and holy admonition, you stand so much in need of, in your present frame of mind. I would gladly lead you, were it in my power, to that fountain of living waters set open for Israel and Judah to wash in and be clean; but I know not how to advise you as I ought, to enable you to put your whole trust and confidence in the Lord Jesus, and to give him your heart. I am, however, persuaded, that if you can feel a willingness to resign all your self-righteousness, and to come meek and humble to the foot of the cross, placing all your reliance for happiness on the merits of the great atoning sacrifice offered up on Calvary for the sins of the world, that you will find the consolation, and "peace of mind, which the religion of Jesus never fails to bestow." You may ask how is it possible for you to feel that resignation and humility? It may be impossible for us to feel it, unless it is given us by the free and sovereign grace of God thus to feel. There are, however, many precious promises in the holy scriptures, and abundant encouragement held out, even to the greatest of sinners, to seek the Lord. He will be found of those, who seek him early—he has no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but would that all should come unto him and be saved. It is therefore evidently our duty to seek the Lord with much prayer and supplication, trusting in his promises. We may be brought to such a view of our sinful natures, and of our helplessness and inability to do any thing of ourselves, as to be in great anxiety and distress of mind. These feelings ought not to be dismissed, but they should be dwelt upon till we can feel a humble reliance springing up in our hearts that the Lord is gracious, long suffering, and abundantly able to pardon the guilty—till we feel that love growing in our hearts, which will make us prize above all earthly good the name and cause of the dear Redeemer—and till we feel that true sorrow of heart for our sins, which worketh a repentance not to be repented of, that we should have lived so long in the world, so thoughtless of the mercies which we have constantly enjoyed, and of that love for the sons of men, which brought

the Lord of glory from the realms of bliss, to live, to suffer, and to die for his enemies. O! the height of that love with which He has loved us; and the depth of that ingratitude, which leads the children of men to live thoughtless of this love.

Let me intreat you, dear Cynthia, not to dismiss those anxieties, which have so lately exercised your mind, till you obtain a well founded hope, that you have experienced the great love of the Redeemer, wherewith he has loved you, in granting you a new heart. After the exercises of mind, which you have had, if you should go back to the world you would grieve the holy spirit, and you might be led to hardness of heart, and blindness of mind till the day of grace has past forever away. O! it must not be. There is hope—There is pardon, and plenteous redemption for all, who seek the Lord while he may be found, and call upon his name while he is near. I hope that ere this reaches you, you will have obtained this hope, founded upon your having new views of the attributes of God; and that you will feel reconciled to his government, and a willingness to be saved through the merits of his Son. It is not always that we can have that full assurance that is desirable that our hearts are changed: but if we find that our views of spiritual things are changed—that we allow ourselves in no sin—that we take delight in the christian work, and love those who love the Lord Jesus, there is reason to hope that we have that within us, which will spring up and bear fruit unto eternal life. It however behoveth all who think that they stand to take heed lest they fall; for miserable will be the destruction of those, who build upon a false foundation, in the day of God's wrath, when the floods of his displeasure overtake them, and there is none to deliver, or to help, in all his holy mountain.

Pardon the liberty I have taken in thus addressing you on this most interesting of all subjects. I hope I have not said any thing amiss; but if I have, may some gentle spirit "drop a tear upon the word and blot it out forever."

I desire to be remembered affectionately to MARY, thy kind sister. May she soon be with you in this season of your trials, and may you enjoy that peace and consolation in her society, which must spring up and exist, where there is a unity in sentiment, and a belief of a fellow heirship to the promises.

Dear Cynthia, adieu. S. M.—

To Miss Cynthia —

—

In a room full of ladies and gentlemen, a lady requested a gentleman, who was next to the fire place, to ring the bell. "I never before," said the gentleman, "heard of acting a pun; for once I will try." So saying, he rose, pulled a gold ring from his finger, approached the lady who had requested him to ring the bell; and who was the finest lady in the room, and deliberately put the ring on one of her fingers, saying, "it is with much pleasure, indeed, that I obey your orders, and thus ring the Bell."

cises, it is believed they may be kept almost constantly engaged, in a manner which will be both interesting and useful, and calculated to give them firm and healthy constitutions, and habits of systematic industry and morality.

The Institution is provided with land, necessary buildings, Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, and a Cabinet of Minerals, and it is intended, as soon as practicable, to furnish an opportunity for youths to defray or lessen the expenses of their education, by their own industry.

Active measures have been taken to collect all the improved methods of education, both in this country and Europe, and every endeavor will be used to adopt such a system of instruction and government as will recommend itself, in a particular manner, to those who design to be teachers.

There will be two terms in the year, one commencing on the second Wednesday in May, the other the 2d Wednesday in November. Students not taken for a less term than 6 months—they will not all be required, however, to go through the same course, but may attend to such studies, as will fit them for the course of life they design to pursue.

Board from One Dollar Fifty Cents to Two Dollars per week.

Tuition Thirty Dollars a year. Courses of Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy, and Botany, Three Dollars each—which courses will commence at the opening of the Seminary.

Specimens in Mineralogy, Botany, or Zoology, also, communications, particularly from Farmers and Mechanics, directed to the Agricultural Seminary, at Derby, Conn. will be gratefully received.

Derby, March 24, 1824.

**FATTING SWINE.**

A writer says, sour food is the most grateful aliment for swine. One gallon of sour wash, goes further than two of sweet. Dry rotten wood should be constantly in the pens, that the hogs, when confined for fattening, may eat it at pleasure. Nature points out this absorbent as a remedy, or preventive. They will leave their food to devour the rotten wood, when they require it. I have not lost a fattening hog for more than 30 years, when I used it, but have suffered greatly by neglecting it. Some of my neighbours met with frequent losses of fattening hogs, till I informed them of my practice; of which I was told by a woman from East Jersey, before our revolutionary war. She said it was known and practised there.

The writer adds, we have 3 blacksmiths in this town; and my hogs eat up all the ashes or cinders they make; we haul it into the pens by cart loads; and the hogs will, as you observe of the rotten wood, devour this at times with more avidity than their ordinary food.

**PRUNING FRUIT TREES.**

A writer in the Vermont Republican, on the good effects of pruning fruit trees, remarks, that from the observation of 20 or 30 years, he is satisfied that the method ~~practiced~~ <sup>practiced or pursued</sup> in March and April, is injurious, particularly to young trees. The stumps of limbs amputated in March, soon become dry, and crack open; and before the new growth can heal over the wound, the stump will rot, which defection will soon penetrate to the heart of the tree, and cause its death. This writer thinks June the proper season, when the tree is full of sap.—The wound will then soon heal, and the tree assume a healthful appearance. He also condemns the practice of some farmers who neglect to trim their orchards when the trees are young and thriving; the consequence of such neglect is, where the orchard is set in fertile land, that the tree sends out twice the number of branches that the root is able to support in old age; and limbs taken off in old age injure the tree much more than if amputated when the tree is young and vigorous.

**Scientific & Agricultural.**

**AGRICULTURAL SEMINARY.**

Josiah Holbrook and Truman Coe will open in Derby, on the second Wednesday of May next, a Literary, Scientific, and practical Institution. The exercises they design to introduce, are the study of the Latin, Greek, French, and English languages; Rhetoric, Elocution, Geography, and History. The Mathematics—as Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration and Fluxions. Natural Philosophy in its various branches—Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology.

No efforts will be spared, to render these Sciences Practical and fitted to *Common Life*. With that view, particular attention will be given to Composition, Declamation, written and extemporaneous debates, the uses of Arithmetic, and the higher branches of Mathematics in common business. Practical Surveying, the application of Natural Philosophy to various kinds of Machinery, Agricultural Instruments, &c. testing the principles of Chemical Science in mixing and preparing Soils, forming Manures, making Cider, Beer, Spirits, and various other articles of Agriculture and Domestic Economy—Agricultural, Geological and Botanical excursions into various parts of the country examining and analyzing soils—and *Practical Agriculture*.

The bill reported to the Committee on the Judiciary, "in addition to an act regulating the election of President and Vice-President of the United States," was taken up for consideration. Mr. Van Buren submitted some additional sections, as amendments to the bill; they were ordered to be printed, and the bill was then postponed to, and made the order of the day for, to-morrow.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in relation to the claim of the State of Virginia for interest on monies advanced for military services, during the late war. The message was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill "extending the benefit of copy rights to the authors of paintings and drawings," was taken up in Committee of the Whole. It was reported to the Senate without amendment, but was refused a third reading.

Adjourned.

**Tuesday, April 13.**

Mr. Noble, from the Committee on pensions, reported the bill from the House of Representatives, "concerning invalid pensions," with an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, the message received yesterday from the President of the United States, in relation to the claim of the State of Virginia for interest on monies borrowed for military purposes, during the late war, together with sundry documents relating to the subject, were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Macon, fixing the fourth day of May next, for the termination of the present session of Congress, was taken up for consideration; and, after a considerable debate, on motion of Mr. Ruggles, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Van Buren, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill "in further addition to the act entitled, 'An act to establish an uniform system of naturalization, and to repeal an act heretofore passed on that subject.'"

The Senate then proceeded, as in Committee of the Whole, to consider the bill reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, "in addition to the act relative to the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States," which, with the amendments proposed by Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Eaton, was ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned.

**Wednesday, April 14.**

After attending to considerable business of private interest, the Senate, in Committee of the whole, Mr. Gallard in the chair, took up the consideration of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, in addition to an act, relative to "the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States." The amendments proposed by Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Eaton, were withdrawn, to give way for the introduction of amendments by Mr. Mills. Mr. M.'s motion was to insert three new sections. The first of these sections provides, that the electors shall make five certificates of the votes given for Vice-President; that one of these copies shall be sent by a special messenger; one by the post-office, as at present; that two other copies shall be transmitted, on successive days, by mail; and the other copy be deposited as at present, in the office of the District Judge. The second section provides, that five lists of the electors shall be prepared by the Executive of each state. The third section prescribes the penalties of fine and imprisonment to be incurred by the special messenger, the postmaster, or any other person, who shall suppress, delay, or hinder, the transmission of these votes to the seat of government. The question was taken on these sections severally, and they were adopted.

The first and second sections of the bill were then taken up, and were severally amended.

The amendments proposed by Mr. Van Buren, were also agreed to.

Mr. Mills then proposed a new section, making it the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit a copy of this act to the Executive of each State, to be laid before the electors of President and Vice-President, next to be chosen; and repealing all acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this. The amendment was agreed to.

The details of the bill were then further discussed. The bill was subsequently ordered to be printed as amended, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Friday next.

Adjourned.

**Thursday, April 15.**

Mr. Talbot presented the memorial of a Committee of the citizens of Washington, in the District of Columbia, praying Congress to establish a National Currency. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, the bill reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia, "for enclosing the burial ground of Christ church, Washington Parish," was taken up for consideration in Committee of the whole. This bill grants \$3000, to aid in the erection of a suitable fence around the burial ground, in which the members of the government, who have deceased in the city of Washington, have been buried. The bill was passed to be engrossed and read a third time.

On motion of Mr. Dickerson, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and immediately thereafter,

Adjourned.

**Friday, April 16.**

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill in addition to the act relative to the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading without a division.

The bill for enclosing the burial ground of Christ Church, Washington Parish, was passed.

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business; and then

Adjourned till Monday.

**HOUSE.**

**Saturday, April 10.**

Mr. Randolph moved that the resolution he submitted some days since, to reduce the per diem compensation of members of Congress to six dollars, should now be taken into consideration.

The question being put, the House refused to consider the resolution.

The unfinished business of yesterday, being the further consideration of the amendments agreed to in committee of the whole, to the bill "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports," was again taken up; and, after a considerable debate on several items of the bill, the House

Adjourned.

**Monday, April 12.**

On motion of Mr. Martindale, it was resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed, to inquire into the expediency of so modifying and amending the act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and regulating the same, as to exempt all vessels and boats employed in navigating the canals in the state of New York from the necessity of being enrolled or licensed, and from the payment of tonnage dues.

A bill from the Senate "to abolish imprisonment for debt," was twice read, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

States, of the 25th of March, 1824, relative to the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, made a report on the subject, and recommended the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that it be again referred to the President of the United States, for final decision.

On motion of Mr. Cocke the report was laid on the table, ayes 76; nays, 60.

Mr. Crownshield, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported, without amendment, a bill from the Senate "regulating the transportation of gold & silver bullion, specie, & jewels, and carrying of passengers, and to prohibit the receipt of merchandise, in the public vessels of the United States" which was committed.

Some debate arose on a reference of the President's message concerning the claims of the state of Massachusetts for moneys advanced during the late war. It was finally referred to the Committee of Claims.

The bill from the Senate, "supplementary to 'An act, entitled 'An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt,'" was read a third time, passed, and returned to the senate.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill for a revision of the Tariff; and ordered the bill to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Adjourned.

*Thursday, April 15.*

Mr. Forsyth, from the select committee to whom was referred the subject of the Georgia claims, made a detailed report thereupon, recommending an appropriation, (in blank,) for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title to the territory within the limits of Georgia. The report was read, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union; ayes, 82; nays, 75.

Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, from the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of occupying the mouth of the Columbia River, made a further report on that subject; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, then called for the consideration of the resolution proposed by him, for fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress; and, on his motion, the question of consideration on this proposition, was taken by yeas and nays. On this vote, the House being equally divided, the Speaker gave his vote in the negative.

Mr. Randolph moved, that when the House adjourns, it shall adjourn to Saturday; the question being taken, it was decided in the negative.

The engrossed bill to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports and tonnage, was then read a third time; and the question being stated,—"Shall this bill pass?" Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, rose, and delivered a speech of nearly three hours, in opposition to the bill, which he concluded by a motion to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of the bill." Mr. Holcombe, of New Jersey, followed Mr. R. in a speech of about an hour, in favor of the bill, and the House Adjourned.

*Friday, April 16.*

The Speaker presented to the house a memorial from the representation of the Cherokee Indians, at present in this city, remonstrating against the attempts of the State of Georgia, to extinguish their title to the lands they now occupy in that state.

Mr. Govan, from the committee on the Slave Trade, reported a bill respecting the said trade which was referred to a committee of the whole House.

The report of the committee of Ways and Means referring the claims of the Vice President back to the President for his decision, was called up by Mr. Cocke, who moved that the subject be recommitted to the same committee with instructions to report a bill. The question being taken on this motion, it was decided in the negative. The report of the Committee was then agreed to.

**TARIFF BILL.**

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill "to amend the several acts laying duties on imports;" which ultimately PASSED, ayes, 107; nays, 102; and the House

Adjourned till Monday.

Two motions have been made in Congress to adjourn in May, but no question had been taken upon them at the last dates. Mr. Randolph remarked on the motion for adjournment, "that he thought it was time that every member who did not intend to rely on the PUBLIC CRIB, but to feed out of his own corn house, should go home and plant his corn."

**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**

An arrival at Boston, brings London papers to the 6th of March.

**LONDON, March 6, 1824.**

Yesterday, in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Lansdowne gave notice that on the 15th inst. he should move an address to the king to immediately acknowledge the independence of South America.

**Spanish Affairs.**—We have advices from Madrid to the last mail date. The papers furnish various decrees of the King on prudential and administrative affairs. The Decree of Amnesty, on which the manufacturers of Spanish news have dilated so much, and lied so often had not appeared; and nothing authentic on the worn-down topic of the "Army of Occupation," had transpired. A considerable portion of the official Journals of Paris are daily occupied in exposing the bare-faced forgeries of the liberal Gazettes of Bayonne, and Paris.

**TURKISH AFFAIRS.**

**CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 2.** The Sultan seems determined to double his efforts for the new campaign against the Greek insurgents. Tranquility with Russia is established; and the army of observation which was stationed on the Danube is left disposable. The fleet is fitting; and 80 Ortas of the Janissaries are to march to the Morea—but it is said they refuse to proceed, unless the oriflamme of Mahomet is displayed, and the Grand Vizier marches at their head. It is added that Captain Pacha will command the land forces, and Resched Mahomet Pacha the fleet.

The provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, are perfectly tranquil.

Lord Byron has been recognized by the Greek Government as Poedros, or President of Strangers. The differences between the Greek chieftains have been amicably settled.

Marshal Victor is said to have declined the Embassy to Vienna; and that the Marquis de Caraman will resume his functions there.

**PARIS, March 4.**

The Baron Bougainville, in the Thetis frigate, has sailed from Brest, for the Isle of

Bourbon, there to join the corvette Esperance and proceed to China.

**MALTA, Feb. 14.** Vice-Admiral Sir H. Neale has sailed for Algiers, taking with him the Naïad frigate, and leaving orders for all ships which came in there, to sail for the same destination, without anchoring.

The London papers, received by the late arrival at Boston, contain accounts of the negotiations between England, France and Spain, relative to the acknowledgement of the independence of South America. This took place in October last. Prince Polignac, on the part of France, in answer to communications from the British Government, stated, that France considered it hopeless to attempt to bring the Spanish South American provinces again under the jurisdiction of the mother country—that she had no idea of seizing the present opportunity to appropriate any portion of the Spanish territories in America to herself, or to obtain any exclusive privileges from them—and that she had no idea of acting against those provinces with an armed force. He however stated, that he thought it worthy of the Governments of Europe, to devise means for quieting the passions of those provinces, and to bring them to unite under a government either monarchial or aristocratical, in order to avoid dangerous theories which now existed among them.

Mr. Canning replied, that however desirable it may be to establish a monarchial form of government among those provinces, yet his government could not make that a condition of their recognition as independent communities.

The Spanish Foreign Minister proposed in December, that a Conference should be held in Paris by the delegates of the Allied Powers, to aid Spain in adjusting the affairs of her revolted Colonies. Great Britain declined acceding to this measure; but declared that the only practicable basis of negotiation is the acknowledgement of the independence of the colonies; and says that she asks no exclusive privileges of trade, but equal advantages to all: and it is added, if Spain should attempt to revive the old interdiction of trade with the colonies, or engage foreign assistance in reducing them to her dominion, Great Britain would immediately acknowledge their independence.

*N. Y. Day Ad.*

### CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

**HARTFORD, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1824.**

The Trustees of Washington College held their meeting at Middletown, on the 23d inst. agreeably to appointment, to fix on the place at which the College should be located.

Proposals were presented from Hartford, Middletown, and New Haven, and after much deliberation, it was agreed to adjourn, to meet at New Haven on the 6th May next, when we may expect the location of the College to be permanently fixed, probably in that city, for it is suggested, that Middletown suffers in common with Hartford, the want of a "scientific atmosphere."

Little doubt can therefore exist, that when the Trustees shall meet on the 6th May, under the full influence of the scientific atmosphere of New Haven, that all concerned will be satisfied that the best interests of the institution require its location in that highly favoured city. And we beg leave respectfully to suggest the propriety of making the yearly session of our State Legislature permanent at New Haven, for certainly it is desirable that the government of our State should foster science, and how can this object be so certainly attained, as by coming at all times in immediate contact with a scientific atmosphere at the moment of Legislation? And if all our legislators should not be able to extract *sundews* from *cucumbers*, yet they might probably make some discoveries in science equally useful to our country.

The Sunday School, in the Baptist Society in this city, will commence on the first Sabbath in May, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

We have before us accounts of the following Ordinations to the work of the Gospel ministry, in the Baptist church. Want of room prevents our publishing the notices entire this week.

At Frankfort, (Ken.) on the 4th Saturday in February, the Rev. Porter Clay was solemnly ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry; Mr. Clay is a younger brother of the Honorable Henry Clay.

At May's Lick, (Ken.) on the 1st of Oct. last, the Rev. Gurdon Gates, was ordained to the work of the ministry.

At Carrollton, (Green conn. Illinois,) on the 15th of Feb. the Rev. Sears Crane, was solemnly ordained to the work of an evangelist.

At Malden, (Mass.) on the 24th of March, the Rev. John Cookson was ordained to the pastoral office of the 1st Baptist church of Malden in that town.

At Brooklyn, (L. I.) the Rev. Wm. Hawley was recently ordained to the pastoral charge of the Baptist church in that place.

At Newbern, (N. C.) on the 10th January, the Rev. Joseph A. Waine was ordained to the pastoral care of the Baptist church in that place.

**BIBLICAL CRITICISM.** Matt. xx. 23.—To sit on my right hand, and on my left, is not mine to give; but (*it shall be given*) to them for whom it is prepared of my Father.—See also, Mark x. 40.

Let this passage be compared with Rev. iii. 21. "To him that overcometh, will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne;" and Rev. ii. 26. "Unto him will I give power over the nations," and it will appear, that the translators have inserted in italics too much, even making this text inconsistent with the others above cited. Now let the words, "it shall be given," be stricken out, and the inconsistency will vanish.

**DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.** The Southern Mail was detained on the 20th inst. by the bursting of the boiler of the Steam

Boat Eagle, on the Patapsco river—One man killed and six wounded, and the boat below deck much shattered, and would have been lost but for the timely assistance of the boat having the mail, which towed her back to Baltimore.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE Christian Secretary.

This 13th Number, completes the 3 months since the enlargement of the paper—and payment is now due, agreeable to the terms of subscription. We trust our patrons will be punctual in their payments.

### MARRIED,

In this city, Mr. Lewis Taylor, of Danbury to Mrs. Rhoda Bunce.

At New Milford, Mr. Levi Knapp, to Miss Eliza Ann Roberts; Mr. George Peck, to Miss Hannah Clark; Mr. Elijah Peck, to Miss Lavinia Randal; Mr. Miner Morehouse, to Miss Betsy Ann Porter; Mr. Horace Camp, to Miss Abigail Beacher; Mr. Isaac Nichols, to Miss Caroline Buckingham; Mr. Preserve Smith, to Miss Amelia Knowles; Mr. Horace Warner, to Miss Emilie Stevens; Mr. William Warner, to Miss Laura Bronson; Mr. Abraham Olmsted, to Miss Sarah Bradshaw; Mr. Botsford Noble, to Miss Eleanor Ann Thrall.

In Italy, the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa, widow of Napoleon Bonaparte, to the Count Nyberg, her Chamberlain, a very handsome man, an excellent officer, who has lost an eye in battle.

### DIED.

In this city, Mr. Reuben Chamberlain.

At Boston, Simeon Gardiner, Esq. publisher of the Commercial Gazette.

At Farmington, very suddenly and much lamented, Miss Susan M. Strong, daughter of Mr. Pomeroy Strong, aged 20.

At Berlin, Mr. Sylvester Bray, aged 33.

Among the deaths in London during the last year, there were 774 of natural small pox.

**Ohio and Chesapeake Canal.**—A committee of the Ohio Legislature have reported in favor of forming a canal, to connect the Ohio river with Chesapeake Bay. It is also proposed to cut a canal from the Ohio river to lake Erie—thus connecting the Atlantic at New York, through Lake Erie, and across the Alleghany, with the Atlantic at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay.

In the State of Maine there are nearly 250 Deaf and Dumb persons. A petition has been presented to the Legislature, to adopt means for their education and support.

The receipts into the treasury of the American Bible Society during the month of March, amounted to \$3,242. During the same month there were distributed 2823 Bibles and 4174 Testaments.

Donations to the American Education Society in March—\$ 93.37.

The annual election of State officers in Rhode Island takes place on Wednesday of this week. Hon. James Fenner and Charles Collins, Esq. are the only candidates nominated for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The New York Legislature adjourned on Monday last to the first Tuesday in November next, after a session of ninety eight days.—They passed during the session 259 laws, and several resolutions. One of their last acts was a joint resolution to remove De Witt Clinton from the office of Canal Commissioner. This act passed the House of Assembly by a vote of 64 to 34.

**Remark.**—Mr. Clinton has served the State of New York in the capacity of Canal Commissioner for fourteen years, and to him belongs the honour of having thus far successfully conducted, that stupendous enterprise. His services are now sacrificed to the State, to gratify a mean and contemptible party feeling, and we hesitate not to say that a more base and ungrateful, as well as unprincipled act, never disgraced a Legislature. We are gratified to see that the citizens of New York and Albany have warned meetings for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in regard to a measure so unprecedented.

*N. H. Journal.*

RECENTLY RECEIVED.

The annual meeting of the *Baptist Society of Hartford*, will be held at their *Meeting-House*, on Wednesday the 28th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. After transacting the ordinary business of the Society, the Pews and Slips will be rented for the ensuing year.

By order of the Committee.

sacre, the property of the Indians, consisting of guns, skins, furs, &c. was still at the camp, and was left there unmolested, but on the succeeding day, when the place was visited by a party of men from the falls of Fall creek, the bodies were found entirely stripped, and every species of property carried away.

We are further informed, that one of the lads concerned in the murder (and was compelled to assist, by the threats of his father,) soon after the transaction, gave information, and five of the party concerned were immediately arrested, and are now in custody at the falls of Fall Creek: one made his escape, and the youth who gave the information is said to be at liberty in the neighborhood. Since their arrest, it is said the persons have made a full confession.

All the families composing the settlement, in the neighborhood of the scene of this horrible transaction, have removed to the mills, at the falls on Fall Creek, to avoid the retaliatory vengeance of the Indians.—*Gazette.*

Extract from a Barbadoes paper of the 18th ult. received at Charleston by the schooner Planter.

"Accounts from Para, received at Bridgetown on the 15th ult. by the brig Mary Ellen, state that a disturbance which threatened the lives of all the Europeans, had lately occurred there. It appears that the militia of the place, who had been for some time without pay, had proceeded to plunder the public stores, when Captain Greenfell, commander of a brig of war in the Imperial service, secretly landed a large body of men, attacked the militia, killed and wounded many, and secured the remainder, about 200. These he carried on board his brig and confined them under the hatch. The dreadful consequence of this act was, that but four were found alive the next morning. The natives of the country became exasperated at this horrible massacre, and vowed to sacrifice the European inhabitants to their revenge—in consequence of which, the latter, after applying to the Portuguese government for protection, but without success, immediately embarked in the brig Mary Ellen, and arrived at Bridgetown. The whole number is 52, including the British Consul, many merchants, and several Portuguese gentlemen. It is stated that H. B. M. ships Eden and Scout, were to proceed forthwith to Para."

From Captain Jarvis, of the brig Jane, arrived yesterday from St. Croix, we learn that on the 24th ult. in San Rock passage, an American brig, and a Spanish ship, were boarded by an open boat, full of pirates, and all hands murdered except a boy, who saved his life by swimming, being near Porto Rico. He reached land, and gave information. The next day the pirates began to circulate the money which they took from the vessels, in Porto Rico, and were apprehended, confessed their guilt, and seven were hanged. This information was received at St. Croix, the 30th ult. from St. Thomas.—*Daily Advertiser.*

### NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the *Baptist Society of Hartford*, will be held at their *Meeting-House*, on Wednesday the 28th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. After transacting the ordinary business of the Society, the Pews and Slips will be rented for the ensuing year.

By order of the Committee.

J. BROWN, Clerk.

### NEW DRY GOODS, CHEAP!

SIX RODS NORTH OF THE STATE HOUSE.

### SMITH & BIGELOW,

AT THEIR SADDLE MANUFACTORY, Have just received from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, as low as can be bought in this market, a complete assortment of

**SADDLERY GOODS,**

Comprising the different qualities of

**TERRETS, HOOKS, AND BUCKLES.**

## CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

## COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

St. Luke's Gospel, chapter ix. 49th and 50th verses.

"We saw one casting out devils in thy name, and he followed not with us; and we forbade him because he followed not with us."

And Jesus said unto him, forbid him not, for he that is not against us, is for us."

From the context we learn that Jesus had sent out his twelve Apostles to preach the gospel of the kingdom, and for the confirmation of the truth taught by them, they were empowered to work miracles in the casting out of devils, and curing the diseased. And while they were performing the work of their mission, they became acquainted with the person mentioned in our text.—And John testifies of him, that he did actually cast out devils in the name of Jesus; we are not informed who he was, or wherein he differed from the faith and practice of the Apostles:—only we are told that he cast out devils in the name of Jesus, and that he did not follow with the Apostles in every particular. Nevertheless it is certain, that he was a co-worker with Christ, in the important object for which Jesus was manifested in the flesh—which was, that he "might destroy the works of the devil;" and it is also certain that he acknowledged the character and mission of Christ, inasmuch as he cast out devils in his name: and it is also evident that our Lord acknowledged him as his friend, and rebuked his disciples for their forwardness in forbidding him in the pursuit of the holy work of establishing the kingdom of truth and righteousness, on the destruction of Satan's empire. The commission of the Apostles did not extend to the forbidding of any who were thus engaged. Their commission was confined to three particulars, viz. Preaching the Gospel—healing the sick, and casting out devils: and when they undertook to forbid this friend of the Saviour, and retard his useful work, they overstepped the bounds of their commission, and incurred the rebuke of Christ.

From the circumstances above stated, we learn the simple honesty of these disciples of Christ, in the detail they gave their Divine Master of what they had heard and seen, and for their conduct on this occasion, they no doubt expected to have received the approbation of the Saviour, and his commendation for their zeal in his cause.

We also learn how liable the best of men are to be mistaken in regard to their views of truth and duty, in some particulars, and how important it is to adhere implicitly to the direction of the word and spirit of God.

Again, we learn from the conduct of the disciples, the danger of cherishing a wrong spirit, while we are ignorant of the influence of this spirit on our hearts and conduct; and how opposite a vindictive or censorious spirit is to the temper suited to the Christian character; and how liable even Christians are to imbibe this spirit; it is worthy of remark that it was on this occasion, that the disciples agitated the question, who among them should be the greatest; and also proposed to our Lord the query, whether they should not command fire to come down from heaven and devour the Samaritans; for all which they were reproved by the meek and compassionate Saviour, while he informed them emphatically, that they were insensible of the spirit which actuated them.

It then the Apostles of our Lord, who were favoured with his daily example of meekness and patience, and were under his special tuition, and were called, qualified, and commissioned by him to preach the Gospel, and really possessed an ardent love for his character, and zeal for his honour, were thus easily led astray by the depravity of their hearts, how ought all the professed followers of the Saviour, to learn from their example a lesson of watchfulness, circumspection, humility, and godly jealousy over themselves, lest they fall into the snare of Satan, and injure that cause which they in heart prefer above any other. How far from the spirit of Christ is that temper of mind, that would throw hindrances in the way of any, who are labouring with a measure of real love to the Saviour, and the souls of men, to overturn the kingdom of darkness, and rescue souls from the dominion of sin.

Man in his best estate is imperfect, he sees but in part, he knows but in part—he understands but in part; much error attaches to the best of Christians, and this consideration ought to keep us humble, and cause us to exercise forbearance towards each other when our brethren give evidence that they are attached to the honour of their Saviour, by striving to promote his glory in the salvation of sinners. For saith Jesus, "He that is not against us, is for us."

Do Christians of different denominations hold to the essential doctrines of the divinity, atonement, and mediation of the Lord Jesus Christ, the depravity of man by nature, and the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit, in producing a holy moral change in order to acceptance with God? these strong uniform features which designate them as children of the same family—of all such we believe

the Saviour says, "Forbid them not—He that is not against us, is for us."

It is sufficient for us to be persuaded, that from love to the Saviour and his cause, they cast out devils in his name, to satisfy us that we have no right to forbid them, but rather we are bound to seek their prosperity, notwithstanding in some respects, their views may be different from our own.

Such a spirit of Christian condescension, does not in the least militate against the maintenance of those distinguishing points, which we may think indispensable for us to attend to, in our several Christian communities.

We read that Paul and Barnabas contended about some trivial matters, and parted at a certain time, their contention arose from their corrupt natures, and not from their superior sanctity. Notwithstanding God was pleased to overrule it for the furtherance of the Gospel, by making both their labours more widely extended.

At the present day we see the various denominations of Christians, although there are many things in which they cannot see alike, yet with one accord they are like an army with banners, marching to the attack of Satan's kingdom, and with united zeal and holy fortitude, spreading the precious Gospel of the kingdom far and wide.

And will any one pretend, that Jesus is not glorified by these exertions of his people? Does Christ forbid them because they differ in opinion? far, very far, otherwise is the fact, if we may judge from the effect of their labours. How is the moral darkness and gloom dispelling from those regions, where the prince of darkness has so long held an undivided dominion. How are the eastern and western Heathen made to rejoice in the news of salvation through the cross of Christ.

And have we not reason to rejoice that Christ is preached by Christians of various names? and does it not become us to bless God for the success that attends their separate and united labours?

God for wise and holy purposes has permitted these differences of opinion to obtain among his people, and we feel assured he will overrule their existence in such a manner as shall promote his glory.

Jesus Christ has no doubt established visible institutions, to which he requires our attention as members of his visible church on earth, and while with a tender and conscientious scrupulosity, we attend to these institutions as we believe our Saviour requires, let us bid all of every Christian Society, who love the Saviour—God speed in their works of faith, and labours of love, and pray the Father of lights, from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift, that the eyes of their understanding may be illuminated, that the whole church of Jesus may be brought to see eye to eye in the truth.

From this subject we infer, that we are liable from the prejudice of our minds, to form wrong ideas of the real motives and character of our fellow professors, and feel disposed to rebuke them, when indeed, perhaps they have more of the spirit of Christ than we possess, although they may from the darkness of their minds, not have submitted externally to all his institutions.

May we not also infer that great disappointments will take place at the day of final judgment? Will not the saved sinner find many approved, whom he did not expect? and have we not reason to fear many will be debarred the "holy, happy place," whom we had expected to see in heaven? "Jesus knows his sheep, and is known of them." How important then that we examine our individual title to the approbation of the Saviour, so that at last we shall not be found among the foolish virgins. O! awful disappointment, to realize that we have not the oil of grace in our hearts, when it is too late to remedy the evil.

## THE INDIANS.

It is with pleasure we give the subjoined report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, a place in our columns, and we believe the sentiments it advances and the spirit it breathes will be approved by every philanthropist. Ed.

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Who were instructed, by a resolution of the House of representatives to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act making provisions for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements of the United States, &c. &c.

March 23, Read: ordered that it lie on the table.

Mr. McLean, of Ohio, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution of the 6th of January, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act, entitled "An act making provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements," passed on the third of March, 1819, made the following Report.

That they have examined the subject embraced by the resolution, and beg leave to submit the following statement:

The Committee have carefully examined the measures which have been adopted for the disbursement of the annual allowance made by this law, and find them very judicious, and such as are best calculated to effectuate the benevolent designs of the government. Although the Reports heretofore made by the Secretary at War, contained the rules by which the sum granted was to be apportioned and paid, the Committee annex them to this report and wish them to be referred to as a part of it. The Committee also submit a statement, showing the different sums paid to the Indian schools which have been organized, and the number of scholars taught at each school.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

Very comfortable school houses have been erected, for the accommodation of the different schools; and, in most cases, convenient dwellings for the teachers.

So far as the Committee have been able to ascertain, the plan of education has been very judicious, and no pains seem to have been spared, to extend to the Indians the full benefit of the law.

All the schools are increasing; and so urgent are the Indians to have their children educated, that numerous applications are refused, from the limited means which the school possess.

The time of the children is not wholly devoted to their books, while at school; the girls are instructed in such arts as are suited to female industry in civilized life, & the boys are required to devote a part of their time in acquiring a knowledge of husbandry. The advances of male and female in these branches are most satisfactory, and have already had no small influence in inducing their parents to become less fond of an erratic life, and more inclined to have fixed residences, and rely for their support on the cultivation of the ground.

Such has been the effect of the above circumstances, combined with some others not more influential, that at many of the places where schools have been established, the Indians have already constructed comfortable dwellings, and now cultivate farms of considerable extent.—They have become the owners of property necessary to agricultural pursuits, and for the conveniences of life.

The Committee are aware that very considerable aids have been given by different Christian denominations, all of whom feel a deep interest in the parental views of the government. But the committee are well persuaded, that had the government afforded no pecuniary aid, very few if any of the benefits which have been conferred, would have been experienced by the Indians.

The annual appropriation of \$10,000

has encouraged the benevolent and pious

in many parts of the country, to form associations and collect donations,

with the view of aiding the humane pur-

poses of the government. Hundreds

of such associations are now in active

operation; and they are much cheered

in their exertions, by the rapid advan-

cements to civilization which the Indians have made.

It requires but little research to con-

vince every candid mind, that the pros-

pect of civilizing our Indians was never

so promising as at this time. Never were

means for the accomplishment of this

object so judiciously devised, and so

faithfully applied as in the above act,

and the auxiliary aids which it has en-

couraged. It is believed to be an es-

sential part of any plan for Indian ci-

vilization, that with the rudiments of ed-

ucation, the males should be taught the

arts of husbandry, and the females to

perform those domestic duties which

directly belong to their stations in civi-

lized life. The attempts which have

heretofore been made, many of which

have failed, omitted this essential part.

Many zealous but enthusiastic persons

who have been most conspicuous in

endeavouring to reclaim the Indians,

persuaded themselves to believe that

to secure this object, it was only neces-

sary to send missionaries among them,

to instruct them in the Christian reli-

gion. Some of their exertions failed,

without producing any salutary effect,

because the agents employed were

wholly unfit for the task. Others,

though productive of some good effect

at first, eventually failed, because to

their missionary labours were not ad-

ded the institutes of education, and in-

struction in agriculture. These are

combined in the exertions now making; and from the good which has been done, the most pleasing anticipations of success are confidently cherished. There are many Indian nations, within our boundaries, who have experienced no aid from these efforts; being restricted in the means, the benefits are consequently limited.—But the Committee are assured, that the continuation of the appropriation, seconded by the liberal and increasing aids which are afforded by voluntary contributions, will gradually and most effectually extend the benefits of the law, to the remotest tribes who inhabit our extensive domain. This will be a work of time; and for its accomplishment great labour and perseverance will be necessary.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations that had been formed.

From this statement it will appear, that 21 schools have been established, all, except three, since the passage of the above law, and, principally, by the means which it affords. At these schools there are taught more than 800 scholars, whose progress in the acquisition of an English education, exceeds the most sanguine expectations